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Oxford Democrat

No. 51, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, April 26, 1842. Old Series, No. 10, Vol. 9.

POETRY.

SPRING.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

The Spring is here—the delicate footed May,
With its slight fingers full of leaves and flowers;
And with it comes a thirst to be away,
Wasting in wood-paths its voluptuous hours;
A feeling that is like a sense of wings,
Restless to soar above these perishing things.

We pass out from the city's feverish hum,
To find refreshment in the silent woods;
And nature, that is beautiful and dumb,
Like a cool sleep upon the pulses broods.
Yet, even there, a restless thought will steal,
To teach the indolent heart it still must feel.

Strange, that the audible stillness of the noon,
The waters tripping with their silver feet,
The turning to the light of leaves in June,
And the light whisper as their edges meet—
Strange—that they fill not, with their tranquil tone,
The spirit, walking in their midst alone.

There's no contentment, in a world like this,
Save in forgetting the immortal dream;
We may not gaze upon the stars of bliss,
That through the cloud-rifts radiantly stream;
Bird-like, the prisoned soul will lift its eye
And sing—till it is hooded from the sky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OBEYING INSTRUCTIONS.

"Well, Julia, suppose I ask your father; his refusal cannot make things much worse than they are at present. Suspense, Julia, is the cause of the most miserable feelings."

"We must not be hasty, Robert, our situation requires caution; by a little management we may possibly succeed, gloomy as the prospects seem to be. Now don't say any thing to pa about it, yet—I had much rather you would not. The best possible way for us to accomplish our wishes, is not to advance too soon."

"Too soon—too soon, Julia! Have we not waited two long years and more? and have you not been all the while preaching that same doctrine 'too soon?' Too soon, indeed!"

"Well, now don't be angry; throw that frown from your countenance and look pleasant, and we will immediately set about some plan by which to effect what you so much desire. Come, smile away your anger—the skies of love are sometimes clear."

Robert Moultrie loved Julia Hallowell and she loved him; two years and more had passed since they had agreed—come weal, come woe—they would trudge through life together. Two long, long years! Two years seem an eternity to wait upon the eve of bliss, and to delay a happy consumation.

Julia's father was a wealthy shipper of the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Some old inhabitants remember the firm of Hallowell and Haddington. He was an upright and highly honorable man; but whose *ipse dixet* was law supreme wherever his power could be exercised.

Robert Moultrie was a clerk in the counting-room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence, though far above the pittance usually allowed to young men similarly situated, and amply sufficient to warrant his assuming the expenses of a family, did not elevate him to that importance in society which would justify him in presuming upon the hand and heart of the daughter of a wealthy shipper.

The character of this young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was as much respected for his talents as he was for his correct deportment; but (*but* is a wicked word) the curse of Gehaza was upon him—*he was poor!*

Robert had been in the counting-room of Mr. Hallowell since he was fourteen years of age; he had grown up in his family and by the side of this lovely heiress, who had been promised to a thing of wealth and show. That thing was in the Indies, amassing riches to lay at the feet of his bride, but his soul had on it the stain of dishonor, and Julia had vowed before God she would never be his wife. Mr. Hallowell knew that Robert generally attended his daughter to church, and that he went and came with her when she visited her acquaintances, and so on; but he never dreamed that the wily Cupid was witching his darts successfully into the bosoms of both; and the arrows of the little god were firmly fixed, and he dealt out the silken cord until they were far out upon the sea of love, too far to proceed or return without each other.

"Do tell me, Robert, what is the matter with you. I have been a witness to your downcast looks and sorrowful appearance, until I have grown melancholy myself What's the matter, boy?"

This question was asked by Mr. Hallowell, one day when he and Robert were in the counting-room alone, and if any individual has ever passed through a like firey trial, he can have an idea of Robert's feelings when the man whose daughter he had loved, was contriving the best plan to get from him the secret cause of his downcast looks, and addressed him in such kind and affectionate language. It went too deep, however, into the recesses of Robert's bosom for him to return a quick reply. Mr. Hallowell plainly saw that something was working upon his mind that made him unhappy, and he wished, if possible, to remove the cause: he urged a candid revellation of all that effected his feelings, and promised his assistance to relieve him, whatever it required. Robert succeeded, however, in putting him off that time, and trembled at the thought, when at the next meeting he related the matter to Julia.

"I thought," said she, laughing, "you were not so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to be. Now that was a stumper, Robert. Why did you not tell him? Why did you not? Ha! ha!"

"Julia, do you think he suspects?"

"Not a whit more than he does the king of the French!"

"Well, Julia, to tell the truth about the matter, I left this morning with the intention of telling him all about our affection for each other; and if he refused, I was determined to act for myself, without further advice; but when I came before him, I felt something in my throat choking me, and I could hardly talk to him about business, much less about love affairs."

The lovers met often, and the voyage from the Indies being threatened, it became necessary that they should prepare for the trials that seemed to await them. In short, Mr. Hallowell was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of his clerk's unhappiness, more for the good of the young man than because he cared for the unimportant mistakes made by him in his accounts The opportunity offered, he repeated his former question, and insisted upon an immediate reply.

Robert muttered and stammered a great deal, and at last out with it—"I am attached to a young lady of this city, sir, and have reason to believe she is much attached to me, but there is an obstacle in the way, and—"

"Ah, indeed. And does the obstacle amount to over a thousand dollars? If it does not, you shall not want it I'll fill you up a check now. Have all the parties consented?"

"Why, sir, the cause of my—the reason—the—that is—the cause of my uneasiness, is, I am afraid her father will not consent!"

"Why, who is he? refer him to me; I'll settle the matter."

"He is a rich man, sir, and I am not rich."

"His daughter loves you, does she?"

"I think—a—yes, sir."

"She says so, any how, don't she?"

"Why—I—yes—she—she—yes sir, she has said as much."

"Is the old fellow very rich?"

"I believe, sir, he is tolerably well off."

"And he won't consent? By the powers of love, he must be an old Turk—he won't hey?—Here, give me his name—I'll soon settle the matter. But stop, has he any thing against you?—Does he know me?"

Here the old gentleman went over a string of questions which Robert felt no disposition to answer, and which it is not worth our while to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in the possession of a thousand dollars, a letter of introduction to Parson Green of the Presbyterian church, and the following advice from the lips of his father-in-law *in perspective*. He was to run away with the girl, to use Mr. Hallowell's carriage, and George, his black man was to drive it, and so forth.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given; and before dark the parties were before Parson Green, whose scruples of conscience were quieted by the introductory letter. They were soon pronounced husband and wife, and jumped in the carriage, followed by the blessing of Parson Green, whose fee was a small part of the thousand dollar check. George was directed to drive to a rich old childless uncle of Robert's, who lived about five miles from the city, and to whom the secret was told. The old man, thinking the joke too good a one not to be enjoyed, sent out for the neighbors. Midnight still found the jovial assembly destroying the good things the aunt had provided, and laughing over the trick so successfully played upon the wealthiest shipper at the South.

Early in the morning, Robert and Mrs. Moultrie were attended by their uncle and aunt to the house of Mr. Hallowell; the young couple anxious for the effervescence of a father's wrath to be over, and the antiquated pair to witness the reception and act as modificators on the question. They were met in the parlor by Mr. Hallowell, whose first words were—

"You young rogue, you; little did I know how my advice was to act upon me. Well, Robert," he added, laughing heartily, "you caught me that time; and you deserve to be rewarded for the generalship you have displayed. Here, my boy—my son, I suppose I must say, here are deeds for property worth eleven thousand dollars, and henceforth you are my partner in business."

COUSINING.—A short time ago, a gentleman went into a coach office at Utica, and booked himself for a residence near Oswego. In the coach office was a beautiful girl. To his delight, as the coach drove up to the door, he found that she was a passenger. Upon being asked where she would sit, she said, "by this gentleman," alluding to our hero. He felt much flattered, and thanked heaven that his personal appearance had captivated so charming a female. He found her free and easy, and from her agreeable manner, felt as it he had known her all his life. Evening closed in upon them. With evening shortly came darkness. On rumbled the coach, jolting and jerking in the most remarkable manner. It was an act of politeness, doubtless, to encircle the waist of his fair companion with his arm, just to keep her free from the jolting to which she would otherwise be subjected. He did this with some timidity. To his surprise no objection was made to it. The coach did not travel very quickly, but to the enamored youth it flew, when he found himself on the following day within a few rods of his uncle's house. He told his fair companion that they soon must seperate, and became quiet poetical on the occasion. Spoke of "here we meet soon to part," and made use of many other romantic speeches, expressive of his deep regret, at being compelled to server so soon from one who had been as a bright and glorious sunbeam on his earthly pilgrimage, one whose memory would live forever, and a day after in his bosom. To his surprise the young lady declared he had been exceedingly kind, that she could'nt think of parting with him, and that she would go with him to his uncle's house. He told her he dared not take such liberty; that he had been in Europe some years, and that himself a stranger comparatively, to his uncle, he could not introduce a lady who was a stranger to him and his. The lady evinced hysterical symptoms. His arm again enclasped her waist, their lips again owned a sweet communion. The coach stopped. The gentleman had arrived at the end of his journey. He bade the lady farewell. It was no go. She insisted upon his protecting her. She got out of the coach with him, and followed him to his uncle's house. He was in a dreadful state of mind. However pleasant a kiss in the dark was on the previous night, the incumberance of a strange female on such an occasion, was anything but satisfactory. He walked into the parlour and, what he considered to be unblushing impudence, the lady followed. While he was thinking how he could possibly explain the affair, he was welcomed by his uncle, and the young lady was welcomed to, and kissed by all the family. She was his cousin. On his entering the coach office in Utica, and booking his name and place of destination, she knew at once that he was her relative, and resolved to have a laugh at his expense; and this she did when she told her stage coach adventure, and the fright to which she put her cousin. *New York Atlas.*

DR. LARDNER'S LECTURE.

THE INVISIBLE COMET.—I don't know, in the history of physical science, observed the Doctor, a more remarkable circumstance than this fact, that a body is constantly moving in the solar system, whose path we know, and yet which is invisible to us. I allude to that comet which is known by the name of the "Invisible Comet."—We know its course through our system and yet cannot see it. The reason of this I shall endeavor to explain in the remarks I am about to make.

In the year 1770 a Comet was discovered by a distinguished French Astronomer named Messier, who, from the zeal with which he applied himself to the investigation of Comets in general, received from the king the *soubriquet* of the "Comet Ferret." This was soon after the return of Halley's Comet, whose near approach to the earth had created so much excitement and alarm throughout Europe.

A good deal of speculation was indulged in on the appearance of this new Comet, and the attention of many astronomers was closely directed to it. The result of the examination of one of these astronomers, M. Lexel, proved that this Comet was a member of the solar system; that its inner course lay between the planet Jupiter and the Earth, and that its period of circuit was five years and a half. In the space of the 11 years succeeding its first discovery, it made two circuits in our system and then disappeared—from which remarkable circumstance it has since been generally known as the "last comet." For a long time its disappearance was wholly unaccounted for and many were the jokes cracked over the head of the discoverer. At length an astronomer of great mathematical skill, who is justly styled the Newton of France, M. La-Place, furnished an explanation of the singular phenomenon. This philosopher's mathematical skill was of the very highest order and far outstripped the demands of astronomy. His theory is therefore entitled to credit and is ingenious and reasonable. One of the principal modes which he suggested to account for the disappearance of this comet was upon an argument like this. Suppose, said he, that a body having a particular and known orbit, enter the outer limits of the solar system and encounter one of the larger planets, will it not, by the force of that planet's attractive power, be thrown from its old orbit and made to assume a new one? Undoubtedly it will. Now, to ascertain the new orbit into which it has thus been thrown, La Place observed that it is only necessary that we should estimate the disturbing force of the planet and apply it in a calculation based upon its old orbit. At the time he first suggested this method of calculation, he did not know that it would be applied to explain the disappearance of the missing comet; the formula was purely the result of a mathematical inquiry. It did, however, afford a satisfactory solution of the mystery.

The Comet, it was shown, must have first crossed Jupiter's orbit in 1767, and, as stated, it went on in its course for something more than 11 years, when, for the 2d time, it crossed the orbit of Jupiter. In its first passage over the orbit of that planet, the Comet approached very near to Jupiter himself, and, as he revolves around the Sun in about 12 years, it met him the 2d time under still more unfavorable circumsrances than at first; it rushed through the midst of his satellites, [moons,] and flung by them into a new orbit! It soon disappeared after this, and has not been seen since. By an application of the mode of calculation suggested by La Place, it is evident that, before its first appearance, this Comet traversed in an orbit extending 600,000,000 of miles from the sun, & that its period was fifty years. The same formula shows that upon its encounter with Jupiter, it struck off in an orbit extending 400 millions of miles, with a period of 20 years. We know its course, therefore, now, although we cannot see the Comet.

This Comet shows us the properties of Comets in general and proves that those bodies have very little substance and exceedingly light. If that had possessed any dense or substantial body when it rushed among the satellites of Jupiter, it would have affected their motion, but we find that it had no disturbing influence upon them, and the interence is therefore direct that it possessed no sensible body. The Comet of Bela, as seen by Herschel, was so thin that stars of the 15th magnitude could be distinctly observed through its head by a telescope; showing it to be nothing more than a mass of luminous vapor. In opposition to this supposition it is asserted that a Comet once appeared, which was of such intense brilliancy as to be distinctly seen in the day time and in the light of the sun. This would seem impossible, if Comets were mere vapors, but yet the weight of the testimony of astronomers were in favor of the first supposition.

The lecturer here alluded briefly to the appearance of several remarkable Comets, observing that the one which was noted by Newton approached nearest to the earth, and excited much alarm. The period assigned by Newton to this Comet 579 years, but as that period has not yet passed, we have no means of demonstrating the accuracy of the calculation. This Comet also passes very near the Sun. A curious and ingenious theory of the astronomer Whiston who attempted to identify several Comets that have appeared at different times, was now explained.—Whiston, said the lecturer, supposes that the deluge was caused, or at least principally effected, through the near approach of a Comet to the earth, and sustains this supposition by another in reference to the structure of the earth. He argues that the earth is composed of a dense liquid at the centre, which is surrounded by a shell of water, outside of which is another shell of earth, which forms the surface on which we now move. By the approach of a Comet, according to his theory, the shell of the earth cracked, and the waters beneath it were drawn up through the openings.

Mere rains from the clouds, says Whiston, were not sufficient to form the immense sheet of water which deluged the earth; and the flood can only be accounted for by supposing that the attraction of the Comet acting upon the waters under the earth, like the moon upon the waters above it, caused them to swell up into a tide-wave on the side nearest to it; to burst the shell by which they were covered, and to deluge the whole surface of the globe. He ingeniously supports this theory by referring to the Mosiac account of the flood. The 7th chapter of Genesis, 11th verse, states that "the windows of heaven were open and *the fountains of the great deep broken up;*" and again in the 8th chapter, where the end of the deluge is spoken of, it is said that these fountains were *closed*. Now, argues Whiston, these expressions do not both allude to the same thing but have distinct meanings. "The windows of heaven' undoubtedly mean the clouds, and have the "fountains of the great deep," are the waters beneath the surface of the earth. But the theory of Whiston is answered by principles, of which he seems to have been ignorant. The fact that the Comet of 1780 approached nearer the earth than any have been previously known to do, without producing a deluge would be sufficient to prove its fallacy. There are, however, others equally conclusive.

It is well known that in the production of a tide, time is absolutely necessary. There must not only be a sufficient attractive force, but that force must be exerted long enough to bring the waters up into the tide-wave. Whiston did not stop to inquire how long it would have taken the Comet to have effected this, but it is certain it would have required at least 11 hours, whereas the Comet, from its speed, could not have remained near enough more than two hours and a half.

The question has been asked, "is it possible that the earth can be struck by a Comet?" We must answer in the affirmative. When we consider that there are about seven millions of these Comets flying about in our solar system, in all directions around us, it must be admitted to be possible that the earth may some day encounter one. But there is another question in this connection, "is such a collision probable?" We will answer this by a calculation of La Place, who was the author of one of the finest works on probabilities ever written. The chances of collision, according to his arguments, are very small. The orbit of the planet Berschel being 4,000 millions of miles, show the solar system to be of great extent. In comparison with it, the oceans of our earth are nothing. Thousands of vessels are constantly crossing the latter, and although a collision between them is always possible, it is seldom looked upon as probable. So with the comets and the earth—and La Place has demonstrated that the chances against a collision are as two hundred and eighty-one millions to one! We may therefore, rest comfortable in the assurance that such a thing is not likely to occur.

Another question is asked, "has the earth ever been struck by a comet?" There are many reasons to induce respectable authorities to admit that it has One of the effects of such a collision would be a change of the Earth's axis, and a consequent change of latitude and climate. A great change of the Earth's axis would bring the polar regions to the tropics. In many parts of Europe there have been found deposits of vegetation and animals in the Earth, which have belonged conclusively to the tropics. Some have supposed that these were carried there by currents, but there are one or two remarkable circumstances which render this improbable. A Rhinoceros was found some years ago at Willowey, in Siberia, embedded in ice. From the condition in which it was found, it was evident that it had lain there thousands of years, but it was perfect in every respect and could not have been carried there by currents. Another tropical animal, an Elephant, was found embedded in ice, at Lina, the flesh of which was so perfect and fresh, although it had been buried quite as long, that the dogs of those who discovered it commenced devouring it at once. These things go to show that the tropics have been changed; and how else could they be changed but by the collision of a comet? Arago supposed that these animals had wandered up to the place in which they perished from the tropics; but he seemed to do so from a reluctance to admit that the Earth had ever changed its axis.—The latter may have occurred at some remote period, and the facts to which I have referred in vor the belief that it has.

A third question has been propounded, asking whether the Moon was ever a comet, which the Earth has picked up in its revolution round the Sun, and converted into a sattellite by the power of its attraction. This is not impossible, but it may be inquired, "what put such a notion into any one's head?" The question was evidently started by a tradition preserved among the Acadians that in the times of their remote ancestors, the Earth had no Moon. There is one objection, however, to the supposition, which is that the Moon has no atmosphere, whereas the comets have. The favorers of the theory base their principal arguments in its support upon the burned, or volcanic appearance of the Moon, which they say is evidence that she has been very near to the Sun.

Still another question has been asked in connection with this subject—"Can the Earth be carried away by a comet?" If it could, by its superior size and attraction, catch and fix the Moon, may it not in its turn, be conght and carried away by a comet of greater magnitude than itself? I answer this by saying that such a thing is not impossible, but there is one objection that renders it improbable. Comets are extremely light, attenuated bodies and apparently could have no other influence upon the Earth than to disturb its axis, for a time. The rapid movements of the comets prove them to be extremely light and thin, and, as millions of them are constantly whirling about in the Solar System, without disturbing the other planets, we may rest tolerably well assured that they will not disturb us.

LOVE OF MUSIC.—A love of music is said uniformly to keep pace with the advancement of civilization, and, in order to be convinced of the truth of this assertion, it is only necessary to observe the effect of the cultivation of this delightful art, as manifested in every polished community. The harmony of sweet sounds would seem to have been intended by the Creator as one of the purest sources of enjoyment to those of his creatures whom he has endowed with a capacity for the highest degree of intellectual improvement. Whilst the Almighty has manifested his goodness in making the wide-spread field of creation vocal with the songs of his feathered choristers and to cause their voices to be raised in humble gratitude to Him, in whom they "live and move and have *their* being," to man alone has been reserved the faculty of so arranging tones as to make them the producers of the most extatic mental elevation. In every degree of refinement, from that of the poor Indian in his woodland dells, to that of the most favored worshipper of knowledge, we find music recognised as the source of the most exquisite gratification, whether it be in the quiet sphere of social endearments or the more towering aspirations of military fame. The infant in the arms of its fond parent experiences its soothing influences in the lullaby that wins it to sleep, and the warrior is hurried away by its impulses in the spirit-stirring tones of the wry-necked fife, or the wild wailings of the bugle. Who can listen to the swelling tones of the majestic organ as it pours forth its flood of sound in praise of Him, "whose life time is eternity," without feeling his spirit rise as if to climb to where bright choirs of seraphs chaunt their hymns of thankfulness? or where is the heart so insensible as not to melt with tenderness and love beneath the spell that's warbled in the breathings of the mellow flute? The hardy son of Switzerland, far, far away, from the snow-capped hills that frowned upon his infancy, feels his heart swell and his cheek grow moist when he hears the glad chauntings of the *Rans de Vaches*, and even the degraded, exiled African, grown grey in chains, is young again when listening to the tune that pleased his childhood in the dance, where Niger's floods are rolling to the sea. Yes, in sickness or in health, in sorrow or in mirth, music—sweet music is the power that alike unseals the wells of sympathy, and gives birth to the softest and proudest aspirations of intellect.

MAHOMET.—Carlyle thus interestingly speaks of the great oriental: "From an early age he had been remarked as a thoughtful man. His companions named him "*Al Amin*—The Faithful." A man of truth and fidelity; true in what he did, in what he spake and thought. They noted that *he always meant something*. A man rather taciturn in speech; silent when there was nothing to be said, but patient, wise and sincere when he did speak—always throwing light on the matter. This is the only sort of speech *worth* speaking! Through life we find him to have been regarded as an altogether solid, brotherly, genuine man. A serious, sincere character; yet amiable, cordial, companionable, jocose, even—a good laugh in him withal;—there are men whose laugh is as untrue as any thing about them—who cannot laugh. One hears of Mahomet's beauty—his fine, sagacious, honest face, brown florid complexion, beaming black eyes—I somehow, too, like that vein on the brow, which swelled up black when he was in anger; like the 'horse shoe vein' in Scott's Redgauntlet. It was a kind of feature in the Hashem family, this black swelling vein in the brow; Mahomet had it prominent, as would appear. A spontaneous passionate, yet just true meaning man! Full of wild faculty, fire and light; of wild worth, all uncultured; working out his life-task in the depths of the desert there."

AN ANECDOTE.—We have been half inclined to suppose that the disposition ascribed to females to conceal their ages was rather speculative than correct; but a slight incident occurred at the late term of the Circuit Court in this city which puts the matter right. A Bible was introduced to prove the age of an individual. The names of various members of the same family appeared in long array, but the ages of some had evidently been obliterated and written anew. "How is this?" said the opposing counsel to a respectable old lady who presented herself to vouch for the authenticacy of the records. "How came these figures altered?" The old lady was at first reluctant to tell, but on being pressed, tartly replied: "Well, if you must know the girls did it. They scratched out their ages but I wrote them in again?" The answer amused the Court, but was held perfectly satisfactory. So it must be held as a recognized law, that ladies do sometimes conceal their age!—*Long Island Star.*

VALUABLE RECIPE; HOW TO MAKE A PUBLIC LECTURER.—Take four or five encyclopedias, seven dictionaries, three or four works on philosophy two histories of the American Revolution, together with St. Pierre's Studies of Nature; boil these down to a jelly, and season the whole with a little of the spice of self-conceit, and you will have the product, which may be wrapped up in a neat parcel, and labelled: "This side up with care—a popular lecturer."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing seventeen days later news from Europe.

The Great Western brought about seventy passengers. Among them are the following special messengers:

Captain Wright has Dispatches for Lord Ashburton.

Mr. Hilliard has dispatches from the American Minister at London.

Mr. De Vereigne has Dispatches for the French Minister at Washington.

Mr. Moulton has Dispatches from the American Minister in Paris.

The accounts by this arrival are of considerable interest, as they confirm the rumors brought by the Sheriden, of the great reverses experienced by the British in India. There is nothing later from China

The steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 25th ult., having made the passage home in 12 days.

Trade continues very much depressed. The cotton market is dull, and the distress which has so long prevailed among the laboring classes is not at all slackened in severity.

Lord Brougham has taken strong ground against the financial policy proposed by Sir R. Peel.

The estimates submitted to the British Parliament of the expenditures of the government for the ensuing year, are in round numbers, as follows:

Expenditure,	£50,820,000
Income,	48,350,000
Deficiency,	£2,570,000
NEW TAXES.	
Great Britain, an income tax,	£3,700,000
Ireland and Coal duty,	610,000
Total New Taxes.	£4,310,000

Surplus, £1,740,000. Of this surplus about $1,200,000 is to be devoted to a reduction of a variety of duties in a revision of the Tariff. The remainder will go for India and China.

Long debates followed the introduction of the financial statement of Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell signified his determination to oppose the government measures of finance at every stage.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of March, there was a division upon the second reading of Sir Robert's Corn bill. The vote stood for Lord Ebrington's amendment 176, for the second reading 284. Ministerial majority 108.

The English Parliament adjourned on the 27th March, to meet on the 7th April.

The Right of Search. The Times of the 30th ult. contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, and in its remarks upon this state paper, says: "Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston;—he then explicitly repeats his former renunciations, on the part of this country, of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, BE SHE SLAVER OR OTHERWISE.

With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruizers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade, but the British Government, concludes Lord Aberdeen, will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression.

The Earl of Munster, eldest son of William the Fourth and Mrs. Jordon, committed suicide on the 20th March, by shooting himself at his residence in Belgrave Square. He was in his 48th year.

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 16th ult., in St. James' Square, London. Cherubini, the celebrated composer, died in Paris on the 15th ult.

On the 21st ult. the boiler of the steamer Telegraph burst, just after the steamer had left Glasgow, and eighteen persons were killed and many wounded by the accident.

Emigration to this country was going on to a great extent. The New York packet ships Gladiator and Mediator will bring out between 400 and 500 passengers.

FRANCE. The contents of the Paris papers are unimportant. The revolutionary press of France is furious against England for withholding any acknowledgement of the French conquests with Algiers.

The king of the French is laboring under a disease which, to a man of his age, is very alarming. He is said to be affected with dropsy; and as he is now in his 69th year, a complaint of this kind may justly excite the most serious apprehension.

Accounts from Algiers of the 20th ult. state that the Governor General of French Africa continued to receive propositions of peace from the different tribes which had hitherto held out for Abdel-Kader.

SPAIN. The alarm created by the Christino-Carlist conspiracy seemed to be fast subduing.—It was reported that the government disbanded the army of the North, which was formed subsequently to the events of last October.

The Budget for 1842, of receipts, amounted to 871,730,641 reals, showing an increase of 46,285,363 reals, as compared with those of 1841. The deficit was 662,426,404 reals.

PORTUGAL. *Lisbon, March* 21.—On the 16th her Majesty gave birth to a Prince, under the most favorable circumstances with regard to the health of mother and child. The usual rejoicings took place during three days.

Accounts from Oporto are very discouraging Complaints of the stagnation of commerce are universal, and nothing short of a general breakdown of the mercantile community is apprehended. English, as well as native houses, suffer deeply from this state of things

The recent ministerial crisis had terminated in the Queen agreeing to the demands of the Minister in favor of the chiefs of the Oporto movement. The differences with Rome had been adjusted.

BELGIUM. Joseph Vandermissen, Madame Vandermissen, and Parent, three of the principal persons implicated in the recent conspiracy against the Belgian government, have been condemned to suffer death on one of the public places of Brussels, General Vandermeer and Baron Vandermissen (brother of Joseph) were also found guilty, but at the last accounts sentence had not been passed upon them. All the persons condemned have appealed to the Court of Cassation.

GREECE. Accounts from Athens state that warlike preparations were still making in Greece, and that all the disposable forces were being marched to the frontiers, along with the Turks were said to have already collected a force of 100,000 men. It was feared that actual hostilities would soon commence.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA. According to the last advices from St. Petersburg, intelligence had been received that the Circassians had taken advantage of the mildness of the winter to make inroads on the Russian territory beyond the Kuban and the Caucasas. A body of those mountaineers, 8000 strong, advanced to a distance of 200 wersts from their country, surprised the town and fortress of Kiffjar, in the Caucasian province, delivered it up to plunder, and carried off prisoners and a number of its inhabitants.

INDIA. The British have been driven from Cabul, and near six thousand of their best troops have been cut to pieces. Sir Wm. McNaughton, the British Envoy at Cabool, while endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with Affghans, (the terms on which the British troops were to surrender,) was treacherously assassinated, and, according to the correspondent of the London Times, his head was cut off, and the mouth being filled with a portion of the mutilated body, it was decorated with the green spectacles which Sir William used to wear, and in that state paraded through the town by order of the son of Dost Mohammed. The latter our readers will remember, is the native prince whom the British drove from his throne and carried into captivity when they invaded the country. The ladies of the envoy and several officers have been taken as hostages (for the safety of Dost Mohammed,) by the Affghans. The fighting continued for three or four weeks, and throughout, the natives displayed the most ferocious hatred to the English.

It is stated by the London papers that 8000 troops are at once to be depatched to India.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Britannia arrived at Boston yesterday morning, 21st, at 7 o'clock. She was not telegraphed, and came up the harbor almost without being seen from the city. She brings news four days later than that received by the Great Western—having sailed from Liverpool the 4th.

There had been no important changes in the markets since the arrival of the Great Western.

CHINA.—Nothing has occured of importance. The dates are to the 17th of Jan. from Macao. The *Admiral* is waiting for reinforcements. The Chinese at Canton were busy in making the defences of that river as effective as possible.

INDIA.—The most important news is from India, brought by the Overland Mail for April.

BOMBAY, March 1. Advices from Bombay to the 1st inst. mention that the British troops, under a convention with Akhbar Khan, chief of the rebels, quitted their encampment on the 6th of Jan. and immediately after were engaged by the rebels, their rear being first attacked.

In the course of three or four days, in which communications were carried on with the Chief, and the ladies given up, as well as several officers as hostages, the troops were fiercely engaged, the Chief pretending that he could not restrain them. Finally the sepoys succumbed, then Her Majesty's 44th. All ranks rushed towards Jellalabad, but only one European reached that city.

The news from Jellabab is more cheerful.—Gen. Sale's position has not been attacked. They have provisions enough till April. Reinforcements are expected to arrive in February.

DUTCH BULLS.—The following Dutch *bulls* and ludicrous observations are equal to any of the Irish, extant. They are not all original with us—and therefore we don't care about *furthering* them:—

"De conkrekation vill pleeshe to sing the von dousanth an' two'th psalm," said a Dutch parson as he gave out the morning hymn.

"There are not so many in the book," responded the chorister.

"Vell, den, pleesh to sing so many as tare pe."

"Me and broader Haunse and too odder togs went a hunting von day next week; we trive nine woodchuck into von stone heap, and we killed ten out ob de nine 'fore von got in."

A Dutchman being present at a military meeting and being asked if he was in favor of the organization, replied: "No, I ish not in favor ob dish *organ*-ization—to fife and trum pe goot 'nough py tam sight."

Winchell's Dutchman speaks of a large house "dat alvaysh standish right py te side of a leetle yellow tog."

John Snousousquousen once remarked: "Me prodder Yacob com'd to see me von tay, mit a span ob plack horses all speckled mit vite, and mit a vagon behind 'em to make 'em go fasser." *Sunday Mercury.*

"Hollo, Bill," said the celebrated Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, to an old crony, "what have you been drinking?"

The individual addressed, replied that he had taken a gin cocktail, a brandy punch, a whiskey toddy, an apple toddy, two glasses of champagne and in fact enumerated the name of every drink in the barkeeper's vocabulary.

"Sir," said Tom, in a most mysterious manner, "do you believe in the transmigration of souls?"

Bill replied "that he did in a measure."

"Then," rejoined Tom, with prophetic fury, "darned if I should be surprised if you should wake up one of these days and find yourself a *grocery store!*"

POLITICAL.

From the Washington Globe.

MR. ADAMS—MORAL TREASON.

This vindictive old man has been once more pouring a stream of lava over the House and country. Mr. Ingersoll, the other day, made a very instructive and amusing speech—instructive from its good sense and knowledge; amusing from its wit and good temper—upon our foreign relations. Mr. Adams, who views this subject as peculiarly his own, and whose nature sickens at every merit which comes into apparent competition with his own exorbitant pretensions, was filled with rage at the gratification and interest with which Mr. Ingersoll was listened to by the House. Although treated, as usual, with the most marked consideration by the gentleman whom he thus singled out for his rude assaults, he at once sprang to the floor, and commenced a bitter philippic, with a deliberate and malignant misrepresentation. Mr. Ingersoll had stated that, though it was his opinion, and he believed that of the country, that England was the aggressor in every one of the five points at issue between us, yet he did not despair of a practicable arrangement of four of them; although, he thought, that upon the fifth, viz: the right of search, we should yield absolutely nothing. What is the obvious signification of this declaration, if it be not the liberal sentiment, that most of the points in dispute were open to an accommodation honorable to both parties? Yet Mr. Adams insisted, in spite of the explanations and remonstances of Mr. Ingersoll, that he had asserted that Lord Ashburton should disgrace himself and his country, by promptly abandoning every thing, and then go home and claim an earldom for his services! This monstrous perversion is not palliated by the possibility of misapprehension, for neither the subject nor language makes this excuse practicable.

Granting, however, merely for the sake of argument, that Mr. Adams had been really so dull, is it not a law of parliamentary comity, and personal propriety, that the explanation or correction by a gentleman of his sentiments uttered in debate, is to be accepted as the responsible meaning which he intended to convey? But this vulgar old man, who has forfeited all claim by his incorrigible manevolence, to the respect otherwise due to his age and station, is alike reckless of the proprieties of gentlemanly intercourse and the usages of parliamentary decorum. He not only reiterated the perversion in the most offensive sense and form, but charged Mr. Ingersoll with *recanting* what he had said. Having exhausted the resources of moderation, which met with no generous appreciation, the latter very properly deeming himself absolved from further forbearance, repelled the imputation with some warmth, in spite of the persistance of the gentleman from Massachusetts, "who chose to break out into an old woman's passion, to flash up with senile rage, and rail like a termagant, whenever any thing was said which did not exactly square with his peculiar notions." This brough the aggressor at once upon his knees in a lachrymose appeal to the mercy of the House against so cruel an allusion, forgetting that age forbids no license to his venomous tongue, which habitually scatters the most abusive epithets upon friend and foe, whenever the fit rages, or the slightest opposition is offered to his unruly and dangerous caprices.—Can he claim forbearance, who has proclaimed on the floor of the House one of his own leaders and countrymen a traitor; who has publicly given the lie to another gentleman of his own party; who has denounced a third as a murderer and assassin, as coming into the House with his cheeks blotched, and his hands dripping with blood?—This pretended horror of blood, too, is altogether hyprocritical, a mere colour for malice; for when the corpse of the noble young man to whose fate he alludes, was yet warm—while the tears of his heart-broken widow and tender children were yet streaming, he found no room in his heart for sympathy or indignation, but actually palliated, if he did not justify, both in the House and in his district, the conduct of the very men whom he now savagely denounces as homicides and assassins. His antipathy to duelling is alike a mask for personal hostility, for when President, he nominated to a judicial station the brother of the man whose vote elected him, who had just killed his fellow judge on the bench under very flagrant circumstances, and who, we have understood from high authority, was rejected by the Senate on that account. We seize this opportunity of telling this vituperative old man that if duelling is at all tolerated, it is to prevent that very license which he habitually practises, and which, if it cannot be remedied, will not only convert Congress into a bear-garden, but destroy all the decencies of life. If, then, he really wishes to discountenance the practice, let him put a rein upon his unbridled tongue. What, we ask it seriously, would Congress or the country be if every body was like Mr. Adams?

In the latter portion of his five hours' harrangue for England and against America, he attempted to stigmatize Mr. Ingersoll, by some gross, clumsy comparison of the five points, alluded to in his speech, with the notorious *Five Points* of the city of New York. Does this inveterate reviler forget his own history when he seeks thus to drag gentlemen in his own congenial filth? Our attention has been lately called to the doggerel lines which he wrote against Mr. JEFFERSON, and which for obscenity and brutality surpass any thing we have read or heard even from the pen of Dean Swift. Mr. Clay's "black ram" is nothing to them. There is in these stanzas a richness of ribaldry, a scientific accuracy and imaginative embellishment of nastiness, which could only occur to the most depraved mind, and which filled us with surprise only exceeded by a loathing, the very recollection of which causes the stomach to heave. Mr. Adams is a great adept in the "art of sinking in poetry." Yet, shortly after, he *ratted* for office to the support of this very man and party, upon which he had secretly discharged such a stream of abomination. We say that he *ratted* for office, which he has held almost ever since, because the sentiments which he now has the effrontery to avow and which he declares he always entertained, are directly the reverse of those held by the great and good men of the Democratic party whom his selfish hypocrisy deceived and whose confidence he thus abused.—Leaving patriotism out of the question, how ungrateful is he to insult the hand which raised him from a needy usher and sorry rhetorician to the most exalted station; which heaped upon him riches and honors with unstained abundance; to which he owes at least a decent appearance of respect.

To return. The two days' harangue of the Whig Abolition Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was a vehement vindication of England and the British side of the questions at issue between us; a rhetorical exaltation of her power and glory; a studied depreciation of our own, and a malignant assault upon France and Louis Philippe, on account of the noble stand lately taken by the French Chambers and nation in behalf of American resistance to the odious right of search. All his zeal, all his sympathies are against his country, and especially against the South, which he has never forgiven for ejecting him from a place to which he was not elected by the popular choice. Mr. Ingersoll, although depreciating the horrors of war, had expressed the patriotic sentiment that we were better prepared in martial spirit and material than was generally supposed; adding that if, as had been threatened in British papers and by American traitors, the English were to burn New York, he had been informed by a gallant officer of our Navy, that it was just as easy to burn London. This remark was again the subject of malignant and persevering perversion, and gave rise to a mock philanthropic depreciation of the horrors of such a calamity as the burning of London in retaliation for the combustion of New York. Has the gentleman never heard of the burning of Washington or Havre de Grace? Conflagrations, it seems, have no horrors for him, except on British ground. This man, who is so tenderly alive to English sufferings, can yet talk of a servile insurrection at home—that most fearful of all calamities—with indifference; nay, worse, with ill-concealed satisfaction. His imaginative eye can gloat upon, his ariminal passions can revel in, scenes of untold and unimaginable horrors, desolate fields, burning mansions, hearths streaming with blood, tender children massacred, mothers and daughters butchered, or subjected to a fate yet more horrible, a rich and cultivated empire falling back into its primitive wilderness, or the worse barbarism of his beloved Hayti! Yesterday, to the dismay of his Southern associates, he dwelt, with his usual gusto, upon the right, in case of foreign or domestic war, to proclaim liberty to the slaves of the South, and insolently challenged a refutation of his argument, as if any man would stop to reason with a dagger held to his throat. We can easily imagine that such things can be listened to with chuckling satisfaction by the Abolitionists, Granger, Gates, Slade, James, and poor Giddings, who burnt his fingers in attempting to draw Mr. Adams' chesnuts out of the fire. But how Southern gentlemen can sit calmly by, and listen to such pernicious treason against all they hold dear, and are chosen to represent, passes our comprehension. The times are sadly out of joint, when faction can metamorphose victims into admirers.

The excuse, which these gentlemen offer for their suicidal devotion, is that the speaker is so learned and instructive! "In the kingdom of the blind," says the proverb, "the one eyed are monarchs!" What is meant by learning here, consists of tedious extracts from almost contemporaneous documents, with which all should be acquainted; selections from a dreary diary, which, to judge from the specimens given, must be as voluminous as if it embraced every incident from the flood down; minute, and often distorted recitals of common places in the chronicles of the last fifty years, or such things as are to be found in the most elementary compilations of international law or historical record. Talking of the diary, we cannot forbear an expression of the hope that its other portions may be a little more authentic than that which informed us that it was Mr. Adams' advice to the Emperor Alexander, which caused the downfall of Napoleon. We had always thought that Talleyrand, Metternich, and Pozzo de Borgo had something to do with it, and are yet a little incredulous, that it was the work of one man, particularly upon his own authority.

Mr. Adams actually treated the House on Thursday to a minute history of the famous massacres of September, in Paris, as well as a graphic description of the revolutionary marriages of the Loire, which we suppose was intended for the dress circle. We have read these things a hundred times, not only in regular narratives, but in such books as Cobbett's Bloody Buoy, written by men in the pay of England, to disgust the world with liberty, by awful pictures of crimes, of which despotism was the original cause, and which are yet employed by Mr. Adams for the same purpose. To such learning as this, the Whig leaders North and South, listen with a "foolish face of praise," like Goldsmith's swains to the village school master—

"whose wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

Now that we think of it, we would mention that the revival of his old anti-Gallician feeling which relieves itself in libels upon Louis Philippe and France, springs from a desire to alienate from us, in case of war, the co-operation or even sympathies of that noble nation which fought with us the battles of liberty, and which is the chief obstacle in Europe to the overweening ambition of England. The Whig and British chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, wishes to to convert our friend into our enemy. The whole object of his late speech was to "give comfort to the enemy," which we believe is one of the definitions of treason. He ridiculed our comparative weakness; spoke with contempt of our steamers, at the accident to one of which he chuckled mightily, and dwelt with obvious satisfaction upon the circumstance that they were but two per cent. when matched with the kindred force of England. Is this a reason for submitting to every insult and every wrong? Was our comparative strength greater in '75? Was it more at the commencement of the last glorious war, when he denounced his New England friends and present associates as traitors for making the same objections? How much nobler the tribute of Mr. Ingersoll to our martial spirit and means! What a contrast between the men and their sentiments!

If we have spoken freely of Mr. Adams, it is because we have tried milder rebuke in vain. In him there is nothing venerable but age; and when he makes that a cover to assail his country and countrymen, even that shall not protect him.—The time for compliments has passed. We are sick of that maudlin cant which sacrifices essential interests to conventional regards. Who that sees Mr. Adams, day after day, drunk with passions, railing like an infuriated beldame, scattering around him the most opprobrious epithets and degrading imputations, mimicking, foaming at the mouth, flashing at the eyes, with features distorted, and writhing limbs, can see in him, the Ex-President of the United States, the venerable man over whose head nearly eighty winters have passed; the Nestor whose wisdom should enlighten, and whose moderation should temper the House and the nation. When he begins to respect himself, then shall we also respect him. In the mean time, we must look upon him only as a national nuisance; the marplot and disturber of the House; the instigator of servile rebellion; the sympathizer with and comforter of the enemies of his country.

OPPOSITION TO DEMOCRACY.

The present National Admistration is the third of its character since the formation of the Government. The *Federal* Administration of John Adams, the *National Republican* Administration of John Q. Adams, and the *Whig* Administration of John Tyler differ only in name. The opposition to Democracy, under whatever flag it may rally, is essentially the aristocracy of family or wealth. It is always mercenary; and from that circumstance, necessarily factious. Its god is mammon, either in the shape of special privileges, or the emoluments of office. No enlarged views, no love for the millions enter into its principles of action; and hence it never had, and never can have, the slightest hold upon the affections of the people.

It is indeed true that the Administration of John Adams, had little strength; and that his son's had less. But neither of them was without able and efficient supporters. Each of them had majorities in one or the other of the Houses of Congress, or large parties, during their Adm'n's trations, but John Tyler is literally without a party, as he most richly deserves to be. He was elected by fraud; and he has falsified all the promises made by General Harrison, and himself while seeking the popular favor. Of all the Administrations that ever disgraced a nation, the present Whig dynasty is the weakest, and the most contemptible. No reliance is to be placed upon its promises. It has no decision. A handful of Abstractionists and Conservatives compose a divided Kitchen Cabinet. Wise, Gilmer, and and Cushing, in the Kitchen, and Rives, Choate, Talmadge, and Webster in the Parlour, have his ear by turns; and like the camelion, he seems to be changed by the object nearest to him, for the time being.

In his financial projects he recommended the repeal of the Sub-Treasury; and it was repealed. He signed a bill at the extra session for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; and at the regular session he has recommended its repeal. In his several Exchequer projects, given to Congress through his secretaries, and Cushing and Talmadge he has come back almost to the Sub-Treasury. What his next financial scheme will be is as uncertain as is the next name, that will be adopted by the opponents of the Democratic party.

In his appointments to office he has been exceedingly fortunate. It is true that some few of them have been judicious; but generally they have been justly unpopular. The present Administration, (and we intend the remark for both the Harrison and Tyler dynostres) has been proscriptive, beyond precedent, and without the moral courage to proceed in the work with manly firmness. Weakness and iguorance have marked every step in their infamous career. The Whig party that made proscription for opinion's sake, one of its main rallying cries against the Democracy, filled the Capitol with swarms of hungry dogs, whining and yelping for blood. Harrison was actually killed by them outright. So mad were they with hunger, and so eager for the game, that they trampled the old man to death, in the chase. Tyler yet lives, but for any good the country has any reason to expect from his Administration, he too, might as well be dead. As a specimen of his weakness we cite the case of Gen. McNeal, Surveyor of the port of Boston.—His commission expired some months since; and the office remains vacant. Tyler desires to appoint another man to the place, but lacks the courage to do it. McNeal was, as is well known a brave officer in the last war, and was wounded.—Tyler wants to please his party, and leave him out, but he fears to displease the people; and so with a will that meditates *proscription for opinion's sake*, and a heart that does not execute it, he halts between two opinions, and leaves one of the most important offices, in New England, *vacant*. By and by, he will doubtless be forced up to the sticking point, (as he has been in numerous other instances) by the clamor of the office seekers, and make the change, in the face and eyes of his professions of toleration towards Democrats.

The truth is, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" were elected by the grossest frauds in the charges made against the Democracy, as well as in the promises of reform made to the people, and in cheating at the ballot-box. The opposition to the Democracy rallied the corporate wealth of the country, and the innumerable swarms of office seekers, under their banner The ultra and fanatical, the factious of all sorts, led on by the cry of reform and hard cider united to put down the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and succeeded. The result is just what might have been expected. A disgraceful scramble for the spoils, a bankrupt treasury, a neglect of the public business, has disgraced the imbecile and contemptable reign of whiggery. The course of the President has been wavering, and unsteady.—With a cabinet proper essentially federal, and a *kitchen* cabinet, essentially Conservative, all his measures, and all his appointments will be unsatisfactory, and generally disgraceful. Under his administration with Rives pulling one way, and Webster another, and Clay going for himself, the whigs may well adopt the language of an old sage, and cry out, "every man to his tent O Israel." In the contests of the coming year we look for an almost entire annihilation of whiggery; and a general triumph of the Democratic

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Senate, March 31, 18

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APPORTION

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party in both the general and State elections—Probably not less than two-thirds of the next Congress will be democrats, as will be the Governors and Legislatures in two thirds of the States *Argus.*

PRECIOUS EXTRACTS.

BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—"The fact of General Harrison's election will of itself powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people. CONFIDENCE WILL IMMEDIATELY REVIVE, CREDIT will be restored, *active business* will return, and the prices of products and the WAGES OF LABOR will rise."—*Henry Clay, at Hanover, Va., July 4th,* 1840.

That reads well—let us try another.

Sixteen months after "the fact of Gen. Harrison's election."—"I retire from you, Mr. President, I know at a period of INFINITE DISTRESS and EMBARRASSMENT."—*Henry Clay, in U. S. Senate, March* 31, 1842.

Let us continue our exercises by chanting the pipelayers' promise, borne on the Bunker Hill banner.

"Our policy—TWO DOLLARS A DAY AND ROAST BEEF."

ITEM.—In one year after the commencement of the Whig reign, we witnessed a general reduction of wages in public armories, factories, and on rail roads.

We close with the subjoined brief extract:

"FINE WORDS BUTTER NO PARSNIPS."—*Daniel Webster, at Patchogue, October* 1840.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Religion and Politics can never be wedded together, they are essentially and entirely opposite in their character, and history has shown that an attempt to mix religion with the government, will produce disaster and ruin. Indeed the union of these two opposite elements in the administration of power, has caused one half the bloodshed that has deluged the world, and the darkest page in history is the record of times when bigoted men, religious fanatics, and enthusiasts, joined the Church to State, when politics were clothed with the attributes of piety, and sectarianism ruled with an iron rod, and millions of bleeding men were smitten to the earth under its merciless sway. The remotest attempt of a church to interfere with politics, or matters appertaining to government, should be frowned upon as the first step towards religious despotism, which of all kinds is the worst, most unsparing and cruel. Let the people beware when the leader of any religious sect steps from his high and commanding position as an Ambassador of Gospel Truth, and becomes a partizan in any matters of Government.—It matters not what may be the ostensible object, whether to effect a moral reform or otherwise—cloak it which way you will, the dabbling of ministers in the "dirty waters" of politics, the interference of sects in the strife between parties, in the use of their influence to effect a change in the political opinion of any of their members, is all wrong and never should be suffered. The instance of the Catholics in the city of New York, which is the foundation of the above remarks, exhibits the matter in its true light. While many disapprove of these attempts, they seem to approve of the same resort in the case of other denominations. For our part we cannot see any difference whether the sects are Catholic or Orthodox—it is the same in both, or any other who may make the attempt—and in all it is decidedly wrong and should be opposed by all who have the good of their country at heart. [Dover Gazette.

☞We pity, sincerely pity our countrymen in the present alarming situation of our domestic affairs, abused and insulted as they are by the daily proceedings of a Federal Congress. To say that our government is in a worse state than it ever has been, is not enough—it has got to that point that nothing but desperate effort on the part of all true friends to our common country, can save it from utter ruin. Severe retribution is falling on our heads—a party wielding the administration which obtained power by setting at defiance moral rectitude, honesty, and virtue—we can expect nothing else—Atonement must be offered to the offended laws of God and man—a Federal legislature has laid our bleeding country upon the altar, and it will be sacrificed unless some means interpose of which we have no knowledge. We appeal to the judgement of our readers, whether our country has not, ever since the commencement of the present administration, been hurrying into a state worse and worse, as days and months progress—whether the action of the present Congress has not been injurious and ruinous to the great interests and welfare of the people. The facts to which we allude are too notorious to be repeated here. What is to be done? Something surely. The experience of a few months has shown us that Federalism cannot be trusted—it is treacherous, false, unsafe, and incompatible with the great principles upon which our government is founded. The experience of years has proved that Democratic Administrations are better and safer in every possible contingency. To the DEMOCRACY we appeal, scattered throughout the country, and urge them to immediate action—a Democratic majority in the National Legislature can easily be secured,—but let us not stop there—not until a thorough and complete reform has been effected in every department, and Democracy is once more triumphant at the Capitol. This will be the case, and our friends must act for this single purpose, and prosperity will once more gladden our hearts and Providence smile upon our land. Let—"OUR COUNTRY—OUR COUNTRY"—always be our motto. [Dover Gazette.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is the new apportionment bill, reported to the Senate by Mr. Tappan:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one Representative for every 68 thousand persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, that is to say:—Maine 7, (now 8); New Hampshire 4 (5); Massachusetts 10, (12); Rhode Island 1, (2); Connecticut 4, (6); Vermont 4, (5); New York 35, (40); New Jersey 5, (6); Pennsylvania 25, (28); Delaware 1, (1); Maryland 6, (8); Virginia 15, (21); North Carolina 9, (13); South Carolina 6, (9); Georgia 8, (9); Alabama 7, (5); Mississippi 4, (2); Louisiana 4, (3); Tennessee 11, (13); Kentucky 10, (13); Ohio 22, (19); Indiana 10, (7); Illinois 7, (3); Missouri 5, (2); Arkansas 1, (1); Michigan 3, (1). We have placed in parentheses the number of Representatives in each State, allowed by the existing law.

STRIKING PREDICTION.—It has been said that the language of strong passion is that of prophecy.

Two days after the charter of the U. States bank by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and before the news had been made public at Washington, two members of Congress, intimate friends of General Jackson, one of them from this city, and a gentleman who stands deservedly high in the confidence of the democratic party knowing his feelings upon the subject, carried him the unwelcome tidings.

The old veteran sat smoking his pipe when he heard it. He started back, exclaiming—"By the eternal!" and dashed his pipe into a thousand pieces against the chimney. Then seizing his cane, he walked across the room several times, and said with great emphasis and solemnity, "Gentlemen, you are both of you younger men than I am, and *you will live to see Nicholas Biddle in the State Prison. I may* live to see it but I don't expect to—but you, gentlemen, undoubtedly will."

This anecdote was told to us by one of the gentlemen; and in the present state of affairs, and the peculiar position of Mr. Biddle, is certainly a very interesting and curious one. [N. Y. Dollar Weekly.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

There was an occurrence in the Massachusetts Legislature, at its recent sitting, which fully discloses the depth and sincerity of the love for the *laborers,* professed by the prominent advocates of "Protection." The circumstances are thus stated by the Boston Post:—

"When Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable moved a resolve that there ought not to be an increase of the tariff without a corresponding increase of the wages of labor, what did the whigs do, who professed so much love for the laborer? *Voted it down!* Eighty one democrats voted for, and one hundred and thirty two whigs, voted against, a resolve that the wages of the laborer ought to be raised in the same proportion as the duties are raised."

Thus it will be seen, that while the whigs would tax the laborers in factories, by an increased tariff, for the benefit of the manufacturer, they would not have wages raised in the same proportion as duties are.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 26, 1842.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. It is now pretty generally understood that Mr. Webster has written to Gov. Fairfield, requesting him to call forthwith an Extra Session of the Legislature, for the purpose of appointing Commissioners to treat with Lord Ashburton and the General Government on the N. E. Boundary Question. It is also understood that the Governor of Massachusetts has been written to on the same subject, and for the same purpose.—It is rumored that Lord Ashburton has plenary powers on this question, and is anxious to settle it amicably and fairly; and that the President and Cabinet are not willing to take any step without the concurrence of Maine. If the Legislature should be convened for the single object of taking preliminary steps in the settlement of this long standing and perplexing question, we hope that party considerations, in the remotest degree, will not be allowed to mingle in its deliberations. The question is purely national in its origin; and must be terminated by the nation, either peaceably, or by a resort to arms. That our claims are founded in justice, there is no doubt; and every possible effort should be made to obtain justice before we threaten to appeal to the sword. We hope that every true patriot, to whatever party he may belong, will be ready to aid, both the General Government and the Government of Maine, to bring this great question to an amicable adjustment—that they will ask nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing wrong.

It is supposed the Governor will convoke the Legislature about the middle of May.

TRUE AS GOSPEL. The N. Y. Herald says:—"The present Congress was elected under the effects of hard cider, hard singing, hard drinking, and hard things of all kinds. Their character and conduct correspond with their origin." It takes a *Whig* to do the present Congress justice, and Bennett is just the one to do it.

NOT BAD. The N. Y. Herald says the difference between Congress and the Home League Convention, is exactly the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Both have more talk than good sense, and more tongue than solid information."

☞Rev JOHN K. TRUE, of the Westbrook Seminary, has the charge of the "Eastern Rose Bub," a Sabbath School paper, published in Portland, by S. H. Colesworthy. The work has been enlarged, and is published semi-monthly at 50 cents per year.

RHODE ISLAND. There does not appear to have been much of a "shower" in little "Rhody," at the election held on the 18th inst. under the new Constitution. It passed off quietly, and the prospect of a pacific settlement of the questions in dispute was improving.

The grand Military Encampment, near Baltimore, will commence on the 16th of May next, and break up on the 24th of the same month.

☞The N. Y. Tattler says:—"All the hard cider office seekers who did not get places from Gen. Harrison, or Capt. Tyler, are Clay *mad.*"

JOHN BULL GROWS CIVIL.—The Salem Gazette says that the brig Mermaid arrived at that port, was boarded twice on the Coast of Africa, from H. B. M. brig Brisk. The captain was treated on both occasions with great civility by the boarding officer, and no attempt was made to *search* his vessel. The officer would not even enter the cabin, without a particular invitation. Capt. C. was informed by British officers, at St. Helena, that their government had given precise orders to abstain from proceedings of an offensive nature, such as the removal of hatches, and similar proceedings which have been complained of heretofore. Even in the British colony of St. Helena, public opinion was strongly expressed against the former seizure of the bark Jones, of Salem.

THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL.—The Louisville Journal of the 13th inst. says: "John Ross and two other Cherokee chiefs, together with Ross's son and daughter, passed through this city, yesterday, on their on way to Washington." This is a sufficient refutation of the story that a Great Indian Council was to be held in the West, in the month of April, with a view to concert hostile measures against the United States; and that John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, was at the head of the movement.

OUTRAGE ON THE MISSIONARIES AT SYRIA.—The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—"Very important despatches have been received from Syria. The Druses, believing that the British Agent was conducting himself towards them with great treachery, stormed the English and American Missions, plundered their contents, destroyed the establishment, burnt all the books and manuscripts, and finally ejected the reverend gentlemen from the country."

MONSTROUS!—The Philadelphia Times of Monday the 18th inst says: "We have to-day to note the defalcation of *John Hemphill,* for the last fourteen years *Treasury of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.* His deficit is somewhere between *twenty and thirty thousand dollars!*"

From the Correspondence of the Boston Post.

UNIONVILLE, Ohio, April 7, 1842.

HON. J. R. GIDDINGS, who recently resigned his seat in Congress, and has come home for re election, has taken the stump to justify his conduct in the eyes of his constituency. Thinking that whatever relates to Mr. G. at this particular time might be of interests to your readers, I have concluded to write you a hasty letter.

Mr. Giddings addressed the inhabitants of this village last evening. He of course fully vindicates his *right* to introduce his resolutions, but makes out but a lame case as to the *propriety* of the act. He says that previous to presenting the resolutions, he consulted some of the oldest members of the House of Representatives in relation to the matter, and received their approbation; and intimated that something to the same purport would have been introduced by Mr. Adams, had he not occupied the position of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He also intimated that Mr. Adams, as Chairman of that Committee, would have reported ere this against the position assumed by our Government in the Creole affair, had he not been overruled by the majority of the Committee.

There is much dissatisfaction in this district in relation to the conduct of Mr Giddings, and he will be sent back to Congress because our electors do not choose to sanction the high-handed course of the House of Representatives in censuring him, and not because they approve of his conduct.

Mr Giddings emigrated to Ohio from Connecticut about twenty-five years since. He is a frothy orator, a demagogue politician, and a bitter Abolitionist. Had he not come home under existing circumstances, it is doubtful whether he would have been re-elected.

FROM MEXICO. Accounts from Metamoras to the 3d inst. have been received at New Orleans. Gen. Arista was said to be at Monterey, 400 miles from the Texan frontier. Monterey papers to the 21st March, received by the New Orleans Courier, contain a letter from General Rafael Vasquez, commander of the expedition to Bexar, dated on the banks of the Rio Grande, 11th ult. giving an account of his retreat, which was effected without hindrance or molestation on the part of the Texans. He adds that on his arrival near the Great River, so exhausted were the horses of his men, that had they been attacked, not more than 40 of them would have been able to join in the charge.

A letter from Pedro de Ampudia relates how he captured Goliad with only 120 men.

The Monterey editor says these operations are only some litte precludes to what will follow.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

There are several cardinal evils in the National Administration. It has turned its attention from the business of the nation to president-making. John Tyler wants to be re-elected, and endeavors to gain his end by conciliating the good will of the New York Herald—and by crying out as he is crossing the stream, "good Lord, —good Devil." Clay wants to be President, and Tyler broke up the Harrison Cabinet to prevent it. He has formed a new one that he supposes would be more pliable; but it is rumored that he has no faith in its members, nor they in him. It is composed of factions, and can, therefore do nothing. The Whigs in Congress have no confidence in the President, nor he in them.

So far as they have been able to accomplish any thing it bears evil, and only evil. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury and the passage of the land distribution bill, was a *tear upon the business of the country* that should lose any party the confidence of the nation.

The Whigs came into power in a whirlwind—they will live in a storm while they remain, and die upwept and unsung.—*Eastern Argus.*

A notice appeared in the Boston Mercantile Journal, from the cashier of the Union Bank in that city, in which he acknowledges the receipt, through the Post Office, of one thousand dollars, enclosed in an envelope indicating that the same was designed to make good to the Bank a loss occasioned by an error of one of its tellers, many years since. This circumstance reminds us of a similar error made in one of *our* Banks about two years since, by which a man *asking a favor* of the clerk in the absence of the cashier, was paid by mistake a five hundred dollar note instead of a five. Though this man's moral sense was exercised somewhat *sooner,* than that of the man alluded to above, his generosity was not so strongly excited, for the latter only returned a part. We hope for the sake of the injured party, as well as for the ease of this man's conscience, he will yet do full justice, and thus avert the withering glance of that all-seeing Eye which cannot look with allowance upon any act of injustice.—*Portland Advertiser.*

BISHOP ENGLAND'S DEATH.—The demise of this eminent divine seems to have affected every body, of all denominations, in Charleston, with the most poignant grief. We copy the annexed notice from the Charleston Courier of Tuesday last:—

"The funeral obsequies of this lamented prelate will be celebrated at the Cathedral of St Finnbar, at ten o'clock, A. M., this morning; and the clergy of all denominations, the different societies of which he was a member, his friends and acquaintance, and the citizens generally, are invited to attend the solemn ceremony, and pay the last sad tribute to departed worth.

"The bell of St Michael's tolled yesterday, and the shipping in the harbour wore their colors at half mast in honor of the deceased; and as a farther testimony of respect to his memory, the general review of troops, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed, by order of His Excellency the Governor, until to-morrow."

DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH LAWRENCE.—Hon. *Joseph Lawrence,* one of the Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania, expired at his lodgings in Washington on Sunday 17th, at a little after 11 o'clock. His illness had been of some two weeks' duration, and is supposed to have been induced by fatigue and anxiety of mind consequent upon his late painful attendance upon the death bed of his eldest son and his son's wife, and upon the illness of other members of his family, from a protracted visit to whom he had but recently returned. Mr. Lawrence was fifty-four years of age. He had been for many years in public service.

☞The Whig presses make but a sorry figure, in attempting to turn public attention from the rascality, and weakness of the present *Whig* administration by repeating the stale slang of by-gone years about General Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's administrations. Small good will that do you, gentlemen. Better be quiet.—*Argus.*

Gossip is like a puddle of dirty water. If you are clean, do not attempt to make yourself cleaner by giving it to others, or receiving it from them—if you are already defiled, do not make yourself more so with it.

Never be afraid to do right. He that strives to please every body pleases no body.

If you have courage do not boast of it, lest the world should think you have it not. If you have knowledge the world will know it, by your modesty, sooner than by your impudence. Remember that empty barrels sound the loundst.

Those who mind other people's business seldom mind their own.—*Argus.*

Another cure for burns.—Beat the white of an egg to a froth,—mix with a tea spoon full of Sweet Oil—apply it several times with a feather—the pain is relieved at once, and the skin heals immediately.

CURIOUS ASTRONOMICAL THEORY.—We state the following on the authority of Mr. Arago, the eminent French astronomer: If we place in a horizontal line, a series of figures, of which the law is evident, each doubling the preceding:

0 3 6 12 24 48 96 192

—and afterwards add four to each, we should have a series denoting the relative distance of the planets from the sun. Thus:

4 7 10 16 28 52 100 196

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus. If 10 represents the distance of the Earth, 4 will be that of Mercury, 6 Venus, 16 Mars, 52, 100, and 196, the respective distance of Jupiter, Saturn, and Unranus. This law was known as far as 100 before the discovery of Uranus; and the distance of that planet being found to correspond, affords a very remarkable confirmation of its truth. But, it will be observed, there will be a deficiency of one term between Mars and Jupiter, at the proportional distance of 28 from the Sun. At this point a small planet was some time since discovered. This planet was named Ceres; and since, three others have been found—Pallas, Juno, and Vesta; all of which have their orbits so near each other, as to lead astronomers to believe that they are fragments of a large planet, which had been shattered into pieces by some internal explosion, or the shock of a comet.

MARRIED.

In this town, by America Bisbee, Esq. Mr. Simeon E. Buck to Miss Lucinda Parlin, both of Paris.

In Norway, by Henry Rust, Esq Mr. John Tucker to Miss Emeline Tuttle.

DIED.

In Newry, 25th of February last, Joseph, son of Joseph Jackson, aged 17 years and 6 months, much lamented by all his acquaintance.

Foreclosure.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD and William H. Osgood, both of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty one, by their Mortgage Deed of that date, recorded in the District Registry, at said Fryeburg, Vol. 21, p. 130, mortgaged to me, the subscriber, twenty acres of intervale land belonging to the homestead farm of the late father of said mortgagors, situated in said Fryeburg, and adjoining the intervale land of the late Joshua Durgin. Also, the Stark's Hill lot in said Fryeburg, supposed to contain one hundred and twenty acres, more or less. And I hereby give notice that the condition of said mortgage has been broken, and that by reason thereof I claim to hold the premises for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ALDEN BLOSSOM.

Turner, April 20, 1842. 51

Foreclosure.

WHEREAS MOSES C. BROWN, of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the second day of December, A. D. 1833, mortgaged to Ezra Haskell, of Sweden, aforesaid, a certain tract of land lying in said Sweden, it being the Easterly half of Lot No. 71, in the 2nd Division of Lots in said Sweden, containing fifty acres, more or less,—for a more particular description of which reference may be had to the Registry of Deeds, Oxford Western District, Lib. 20, Fol 402 & 404, and which mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain notes of hand therein described; and whereas the said Brown has failed to perform the condition of said mortgage, the said Haskell claims to foreclose the same for condition broken agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

EZRA HASKELL.

Sweden, April 25, 1842. 51

Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, on the sixth day of February, 1838, John Russell, alias, John Russell 2d, deeded to me part of Lot No. 16, in the 1st Range in the town of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, containing fifty acres, conditioned to secure the payment of four certain notes of hand as therein described and for a particular description of the premises and condition reference is had to the Record thereof in the Oxford Registry, Book 54, Page 25, as also for said condition;—and whereas the condition of said deed is become forfeit, I claim the foreclosure of said premises as conveyed in said deed, according to the provision of the statute in such case provided.

WILLIAM GAMMON.

Hartford, April 23, 1842. 3w51

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JAMES BARKER,

late of Greenwood in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twelfth day of April, instant, are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and that we will attend the service aforesaid on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of June next, and on Wednesday, the twelfth day of October next, between the hours of twelve and four in the afternoon of said days, at the dwelling house of widow Sarah Barker in said Greenwood.

PAUL WENTWORTH, } Com'rs.
TIMOTHY BARKER, }

Greenwood, April 15th, 1842. 51

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of May next at the new dwelling house of George G. Bragg, in Andover in said county, at five o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest which the late

INGALLS BRAGG,

deceased, had in and to the following described real estate in said Andover, viz:—The betterments on one half of interval Lot No. 8, on the West side of Ellis River, lying common and undivided. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

GEORGE G. BRAAGG, Administrator.

Andover, April 20, 1842. 51

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of MARY WADSWORTH, Administratrix of the estate of John Wadsworth, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, praying that she may be empowered to execute a deed to Peleg G. Wadsworth of said deceased's interest in twenty-five acres of unimproved land situated in said Hiram—and also the interest of said deceased in eight acres of the same lot of land to Samuel Barman, which interest the said deceased bargained to the said Peleg and Samuel in his life time but was prevented by death from executing to them a deed of the same.

Ordered,

That the said Mary give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, * 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

MARY MERRILL having presented a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joshua Merrill, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, for probate,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Mary Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered

That the said Jonathan Swift give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, * 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of SAMUEL BARKER, Administrator of the estate of James Barker, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—Also on the petitions of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate and for dower in the real estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Samuel and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the petition of NANCY BLAKE, Widow of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Nancy Blake give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

PETER WARDWELL, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased by the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-six cents, and praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, and as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Peter give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; * 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ASA S. HOWARD, Administrator of the estate of Oliver Wakefield, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—and also, the petition of Sally Wakefield praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Howard and said Sally give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of JOSEPH SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Joseph Swift give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, * 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of SAMUEL BARKER, Administrator of the estate of James Barker, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—Also on the petitions of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate and for dower in the real estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Samuel and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the petition of NANCY BLAKE, Widow of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Nancy Blake give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

PETER WARDWELL, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased by the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-six cents, and praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, and as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Peter give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; * 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ASA S. HOWARD, Administrator of the estate of Oliver Wakefield, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—and also, the petition of Sally Wakefield praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Howard and said Sally give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the petition of JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered

That the said Jonathan Swift give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, * 50

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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ON the petition of SAMUEL BARKER, Administrator of the estate of James Barker, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—Also on the petitions of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate and for dower in the real estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Samuel and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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Ordered,

That the said Nancy Blake give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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Ordered,

That the said Peter give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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That the said Howard and said Sally give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the petition of JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, as a partial sale would injure the residue,—It was

Ordered

That the said Jonathan Swift give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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That the said Samuel and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or, Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the BILE, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates o cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLAISDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the* BLOOD-ROOT PILLS *in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, SouthParis; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Cmfts, Minot. 1y10

THE LION OF THE DAY.
THE OLD DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for a war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lacking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed, and directed, as originating in no other than in the counsels of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best and guard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country, but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and fair opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dyspepsia, Headache, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed* These Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shickley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaplin, Seth C. Lewis, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Baske l, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hearsey; Dixfield, Charles F. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Pathisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for abo ut fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the cheapest as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Dort. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayles,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow creatures who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pyricians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advized by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave and I rely on saying it about five weeks all my complaints were at that time I have, and I was restored to good health. Since since of any of the ut constantly by me, in case of appearances I have known a long complaints.

cines have failed in a number of cases where all other medicines had been resorted to, and expect any relief, the Balsam was afore recommend to every person afflicted a cure. I would therefore, on their first appearance it has any of the above Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe the Vegetable Pulmonary cure. Respect yours, convenient and positive

New Bedford, Mass., July 20, 1841. P. MERRIAM.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. A Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a pagemine bel, signed by WM. JONN. CUTLER. None other is a genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply12

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cutaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by said experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years*, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed name. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the Barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound*. In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Truant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum*. It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragra; h from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The circumstances in which he made his discovery of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which this remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not refer his care in the preparation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathsome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr Trufant has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will satisfactorily show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the *Salt Rheum*, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having satisfied that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Swasy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwell B Isaacs,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Samson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Hon. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. *Also, by*

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed *Agents*, viz.—Andover, Lewis Crocker; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, ——; Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be *Post paid.*

WM. B. TRUFANT.

March 1, 1842. eoply43

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Harrison G Perkins and Luther Perkins, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, by their deed dated October 15, 1839, mortgaged to Lazell Perkins & Company, of Bridgwater, in the county of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certain parcels of land described in said deed as follows:—"Situated in said Oxford, being the land which Oliver "Perkins heretofore conveyed to said Harrison, except "what said Harrison conveyed to Henry Holbrook, a "certain part having been conveyed by said Harrison to "said Luther, being the farm on which we now dwell," which mortgage is recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 60, page 1, and which was given to secure the payment of a certain note as therein described; and whereas the said Harrison & others have failed to perform said condition, the said Mortgagees claim to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, agreeable to the Statute, in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL F. BROWN,
Attorney to Mortgagees.

Buckfield, April 9, 1842. 3 49

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS John Walker, of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, by his deed dated September 3, 1838, which is recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 60, page 214, mortgaged to Nathaniel Vinal and Otis Johnson of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, two certain pieces of land, being parts of Lot No. 14 in the ninth Range of Lots in said town and the same that the said Vinal & Johnson conveyed to said Walker, by their deed, dated September 3, 1838; which mortgage was to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of hand, given by said Walker to said Vinal & Johnson, as therein particularly stated —And whereas said Walker has failed to perform the condition in said deed, the said mortgagees claim to foreclose said mortgage, for condition broken, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

NATHANIEL VINAL.
OTIS JOHNSON.
By SAM'L F. BROWN,
their Attorney.

Buckfield, April 1842. 3 49

LUMBER, LUMBER.

ALL kinds of building materials may be had on demand, or at short notice, such as Clear, merchantable and refuse Boards, (think of this!) Clear, square timber of various sizes—eve gutters, joist, &c. Spruce and hemlock, all qualities. Lime and Brick. Laths and Window Sash, Glass, Nails, sheet Lead, Zinc, &c. &c. Wm. application to WM. E GOODNOW, at Norway Village, or JOHN HOWE, Jr., at Steep Falls.

Norway, April 12, 1842. tf 49

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.
Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞ 5063 LETTERS!!!!☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste pattern of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under abel each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similes of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y.

N. E. OFFICE,
19, HANOVER STREET, 19,
BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office,*

19, HANOVER STEET, 19—BOSTON.

A list of Agents for the sale of my Medicine in Oxford County, will soon be appended to this advertisement

B BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply50ns9ns

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842. tf 49

Furniture Establishment.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and the adjacent towns that he has located himself at NORWAY VILLAGE, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of furniture, such as

SOFAS, SECRETARIES, MAHOGANY CHAIRS, BUREAUS, TABLES OF ALL KINDS, BEDSTEADS, &c.

Having learned his trade in one of the best Shops in Portland he feels assured he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

Norway-Village, Feb 9, 1842. 3m41

To Let,

THE homestead Farm of the late Ebenezer Rawson. Possession given about the 10th of May next.—Enquire at Mr. ROBINSON'S, Paris-Hill.

March 14, 1-42 3w49

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of licence from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction (unless previously disposed of at private sal,) on Saturday, the 14th day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. at my dwelling house in Oxford all the interest which Leonard C Cushman and Sarah Jane Cushman, minor children of Leonard Cushman, late of Oxford, deceased, and heirs of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford, deceased, have in and to the farm on which said Cushman lived at his decease. BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Guardian.

Oxford, April 12th, 1842. 3w49

BLACKSMITH STAND
FOR SALE.

THE Blacksmith Stand lately occupied by Loammi B. Peabody at RUMFORD CORNER, will be sold on reasonable terms to any person procuring good security. There is on the premises a good one Story House, Blacksmith Shop, Stable and out Buildings. It contains one acre of land under high cultivation;—and presents a rare opportunity for a BLACKSMITH to obtain a good STAND at a GREAT BARGAIN.

For further particulars, enquire of Hon. LYMAN RAWSON, at Rumford Point, or of

VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

Buckfield, March 28th, 1842. tf 47

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue all the real estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, on Saturday, the twenty first day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the late dwelling house of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of the homestead situated in said Andover containing about one hundred and fifty acres. Also interval Lot No. 16, containing eight acres, and adjoins the homestead Also one undivided half of Lot No. three, in the fourth Range, in said Andover, on the east side of Ellis River, containing fifty acres. Also one Pew in the North Meeting house in said Andover. Also Lot No. Eight, in the seventh Range, in the town of Byron in said county, containing one hundred acres. Said real estate being subject to my right of dower as widow of said deceased. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale.

HANNAH ABBOTT, Adm'rx of said deceased.

Andover, April 12, 1842. * 50

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at public Vendue, on the premises, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at two o'clock P. M., all the interest of Emerline, Charles, and Gilbert Wardwell, minor heirs of Isaac Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, in and to the homestead farm of said deceased The interest of said Wards consists of three undivided ninth parts of said homestead; also three undivided eighth parts of their late deceased Brother, Jacob Wardwell's part, of said town; also three undivided ninth parts of the reversion of the Widow's dower in said farm and also three undivided eighth parts of said Brother Jacob's interest in the reversion of said dower.

JOSEPH LOVEJOY, Guardian.

April 12, 1842 * 50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-first day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of Bradford & Mitchell, in Turner, so much of the real estate of

BARNUM JONES,

late of said Turner, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. Said estate consists of about five acres of Lot No. 164, on the easterly side of twenty mile river, and all that part of Lot No. 50, lying on the westerly side of said river.

Terms known at the time and place of sale.

JOB PRINCE, Administrator.

Turner, April 12, 1842 50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold on the premises at public Vendue, on Monday, the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. fifty acres of land belonging to the estate of

JAMES F. R. S. HUNT,

late of Chatham, in the County of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, (it being a Parsonage Lot lying between Fryeburg in said county and Chatham aforesaid,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Dated this 12th day of April, A. D. 1842.

* 50 PHILIP HUNT, Administrator.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a further time of three months from this date has been allowed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to the creditors of the estate of

ANTIPASS DURELL,

late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, to bring in their claims and prove their debts against said estate;—and that the Commissioners will be in session to receive and examine the same at the Office of Joseph G. Cole, in Paris, on Saturday the fourth day of June next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH G. COLE, } Commissioners
JOSIAH DUDLEY, } on said estate.

Paris, March 12, 1842. 50

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

MOSES BUCK,

late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, hereby give notice that three months from this date are allowed to the said creditors to bring in their claims and prove their debts; and that the Commissioners will be in session to receive and examine the same at the Office of J. G. Cole in Paris, on Saturday, the second day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH G COLE, } Commissioners
JAMES HERSEY, Jr. } on said estate.

Paris, April 12, 1842. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SIMON S. STEVENS,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CYPRIAN STEVENS.

Paris, April 12, 1842. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC LEAVITT,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BRANCH LEAVITT.

Turner, April 12, 1842. 50

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RHODA GRAY,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SULLIVAN ANDREWS.

Paris, March 12, 1842. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

LEVI L. TWITCHELL,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to REBECAH TWITCHELL.

Paris, April 12, 1842. * 50

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS
FOR SALE, AT THE
OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

A NATURAL REMEDY,
Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures in the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no later ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)
Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E. Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welch-ille; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eplysep1y 18

TURNBOKA MINERAL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSELIN DE LAINES, ALPACAS, SATEENS, SATEEN CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

Dr. T. H. Brown,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL,

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Elliott,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance,* and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.